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table estate. The important case of *Dodds v. Hills* is dismissed with a single sentence. Mr. Williams cites it as a case where an equitable mortgagee of shares of stock subject to a trust was allowed to prevail over the *cestui's* prior equity although the mortgagee received notice of the trust before the transfer was registered on the books of the company; he fails to appreciate what seems to have been the true ground of decision, namely, that to secure registration no further act of the fraudulent trustee was necessary.

The style of the work is generally clear and succinct. One finds, however, an occasional awkward sentence, as "the expression 'legal fraud' has often been taken exception to;" or "which the defendant knows to be untrue or is indifferent as to its truth."

But whatever may be the deficiencies occasionally noted, the book as a whole is not without clear merit. Numerous cases have been added to the citations and the index has been revised and enlarged. The value of the work as a book of reference will be permanent.

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ESSAYS IN LEGAL ETHICS. By George W. Warvelle. Chicago: Callaghan & Co. 1902. pp. xiii, 234. 12mo.

This book is made up of a series of lectures given by the author to his classes in the Chicago Law School. It has the faults common to most books on the subject, being chiefly an enumeration of the rules of conduct ordinarily recognized and followed by the better class of lawyers, with very little that is illuminating or satisfactory in the way of comment or explanation. So far as these rules are based on the more or less artificial but generally admirable standard of professional dignity, which lawyers themselves have by long precedent established, even a bare enumeration is instructive to the student. Moreover, most of the situations presenting problems of professional conduct which recur frequently in the experience of practitioners are treated, so that a perusal of the book at least calls these situations to the mind of the reader, and if he be at once thoughtful and inexperienced the reading may lead to some helpful meditation upon their moral aspects. Beyond this little can be said. No mere book of rules can solve the more difficult moral problems of the lawyer, and only a treatment of the underlying principles, at once scholarly, discerning, and sensible, could be in itself of great value in preparing the lawyer for the responsibilities of his profession. The present volume, even where there is an attempt to explain the basis of the rules, approaches this standard very remotely, supporting sound rules with reasoning often inconclusive and sometimes manifestly unsound. The style is generally clear and direct, but there is a lack of perspective and subordination, and the use of English is occasionally somewhat barbarous.

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COMMENTARIES ON THE LAW OF NEGLIGENCE. By Seymour D. Thompson. In six volumes. Vol. III. pp. xl, viii, 1118. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Co. 1902. 8vo.

This third volume of Judge Thompson's work on Negligence, the first two volumes of which were reviewed in 15 HARV. L. REV. 327 (Dec., 1901), is concerned entirely with the negligence of Carriers of Passengers. It includes a complete revision of the author's previous work on Carriers of Passengers, which consisted of selected cases with extensive notes. The long discussion of the general subject of passenger carriers with which the volume opens, although it seems to run beyond the proper scope of a book on negligence, is nevertheless excellent. But the examination of particular subjects which follows is too detailed. The reader's mind is confused by the profusion of quotations and brief statements of cases, and is not relieved by the suggestion of any underlying principle. The book may be heartily recommended, however, to the practising lawyer who wishes to find a case having certain given facts, or to look up the latest decisions, of which a vast number are cited.